

Sec. 5. Expiration. The Board shall terminate upon the submission of the report provided for in sections 2 and 3 of this order.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 9, 2001.

Executive Order 13206 of April 4, 2001

**Termination of Emergency Authority for Certain
Export Controls**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2401 *et seq.*) (the “Act”), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. In view of the reauthorization and extension of the Act by Public Law 106–508, Executive Order 12924 of August 19, 1994, which continued the effect of export control regulations under IEEPA, is revoked, and the declaration of economic emergency is rescinded, as provided in this order.

Sec. 2. The revocation of Executive Order 12924 shall not affect any violation of any rules, regulations, orders, licenses, or other forms of administrative action under that order that occurred during the period the order was in effect. All rules and regulations issued or continued in effect under the authority of IEEPA and Executive Order 12924, including those codified at 15 C.F.R. 730–74 (2000), and all orders, regulations, licenses, and other forms of administrative action issued, taken, or continued in effect pursuant thereto, remain in full force and effect, as if issued, taken, or continued in effect pursuant to and as authorized by the Act or by other appropriate authority until amended or revoked by the proper authority. Nothing in this order shall affect the continued applicability of the provision for the administration of the Act and delegations of authority set forth in Executive Order 12002 of July 7, 1977, Executive Order 12214 of May 2, 1980, Executive Order 12938 of November 14, 1994, as amended, Executive Order 12981 of December 5, 1995, as amended, and Executive Order 13026 of November 15, 1996.

Sec. 3. All rules, regulations, orders, licenses, and other forms of administrative action issued, taken, or continued in effect pursuant to the authority of IEEPA and Executive Order 12924 relating to the administration of section 38(e) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(e)) shall remain in full force and effect until amended or revoked under proper authority.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 4, 2001.

Executive Order 13207 of April 5, 2001

Further Amendment to Executive Order 10000, Regulations Governing Additional Compensation and Credit Granted Certain Employees of the Federal Government Serving Outside the United States

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order 10000, as amended, is further amended as follows:

Section 1. Section 201 is amended:

(a) by striking “(a)”;

(b) by striking “, and (b) the words ‘section 207 of the Act’ have the meaning set forth in section 101 hereof.”

Sec. 2. Section 205 is amended by striking “(a)” and by striking subsection (b).

Sec. 3. Section 210 is amended:

(a) by striking “, but at least annually,” and

(b) by striking “if program or methodology revisions would substantially reduce an established differential or allowance rate, then”.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 5, 2001.

Executive Order 13208 of April 6, 2001

Amendment to Executive Order 13202, Preservation of Open Competition and Government Neutrality Towards Government Contractors’ Labor Relations on Federal and Federally Funded Construction Projects

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, 40 U.S.C. 471 *et seq.*, and in order to (1) promote and ensure open competition on Federal and federally funded or assisted construction projects; (2) maintain Government neutrality towards Government contractors’ labor relations on Federal and federally funded or assisted construction projects; (3) reduce construction costs to the Federal Government and to the tax payers; (4) expand job opportunities, especially for small and disadvantaged businesses; (5) prevent discrimination against Government contractors or their employees based upon labor affiliation or lack thereof; and (6) prevent the inefficiency that may result from the disruption of a previously established contractual relationship in particular cases; thereby promoting the economical, nondiscriminatory, and efficient administration and completion of Federal and federally funded or assisted